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Miscellany.

[From the London Morning Chronicle.]

SIR PHILIP FRANCIS.

This distinguished character was born in Dublin, on the 22d October, 1740, Old Style. Dr. Francis, the translator of Horace, was his father; his grandfather was John Francis, Dean of the cathedral of Lismore, in Ireland; and his great-grandfather John Francis, Dean of Leighlin. The maiden name of his mother was Roe, a descendant from Sir Thomas Roe.

Sir Philip received the first rudiments of his education in Ireland. In 1750 he came to England, and was in 1753 placed in St. Paul's school. In 1756, Mr. Henry Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, gave him a small place in the secretary of state's office. Mr. Pitt, who succeeded Mr. Fox, patronized him, through the recommendation of his secretary, Robert Wood. By that patronage he was appointed secretary to Gen. Bligh, in '58, and was present at the capture and demolition of Cherbourg. In 1760 he was made secretary to the Earl of Kinnoul, ambassador to Lisbon, when the queen of Portugal was married to her uncle. In 1763 he was appointed by the late Lord Mendip to a considerable post in the war office, which he resigned in the beginning of 1772, in consequence of a difference with Viscount Barrington. The greatest part of the year 1772 he spent in travelling through Flanders, Germany, the Tyrol, France and Italy. In about half a year after his return to England, Lord Barrington did him the justice to recom-

mend him to Lord North, by whom his name was inserted, in an act of parliament passed in June, 1773, to be a member of the council appointed for the government of Bengal, in conjunction with Warren Hastings and three others. The records of his long contest with Mr. Hastings, the governor general, are preserved in the books of council, the reports of the committee, and in the journals of the House of Commons. This quarrel had previously occasioned a duel in India, when, on the 17th August, 1780, Mr. Hastings shot Sir Philip through the body. He left Bengal in December, 1780, passed five months in St. Helena, and arrived in England in October, 1781. On the dissolution of parliament in 1784, he was elected for Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight. On the 27th July, following, he happened to make use of an expression in the house of commons, for which the late Mr. Pitt never forgave him. After speaking of the first earl of Chatham with all possible honour, he unfortunately added, "*but he is dead, and has left nothing in the world that resembles him.*" Since that time his parliamentary life has been before the public. On the 29th October, 1806, his majesty, at the recommendation of Lord Grenville, was pleased to invest him with the order of the Bath. On the 22d of the present month he expired, after having been reduced to a state of extreme debility by an excruciating disease in the prostate glands, with which he had been for several years afflicted, and from which his age precluded all chances of recovery.

He has left a son and two daughters, Mr. Philip Francis, Mrs. Johnson, and Mrs. Cholmondeley. When between 70 and 80 he married Miss Watkins, a daughter of a clergyman. The disparity of years was great, but the attachment had been of long duration, and his sole motive was to procure a companion worthy of his society, which object he accomplished to the utmost gratification of his hopes.

In person Sir Philip was thin, well formed, and above the ordinary stature; his features regular, and his eye keen, quick and intelligent. His appearance altogether prepossessing, gentlemanly, and dignified. Till within a few years of his decease, he possessed a remarkable degree of activity of body, and his spirits were so mercurial as almost to "o'er-inform his tenement of clay." It was a favourite saying of his own, that "*the sword wears out the scabbard*;" and it is surprising that in him it did not wear it out sooner. The garrulity of old age was not his portion. Too irritable and impetuous to listen to long narratives, he had, to the last, the good sense and taste never to inflict them on others. This impatience of tedious stories made him an unwelcome guest at Carlton house. It is said that nothing is necessary to please but the inclination; and when it was his inclination, no man was ever more irresistible and triumphant.

To the labour of speaking in the House of Commons, he came rather late in life, and unpractised in the art. Fluency, the *copia verborum*, and *torrens dicendi*, were not his—his speeches were studied, and consequently formal in the delivery, but they were no less studied by him, than they were worthy of being studied by others, for the soundness of the principles, and the excellence of the matter. Of his profound knowledge of the affairs of India, Burke and others might be brought to give evidence. These are the words of Mr. Fox: "I cannot avoid paying that tribute of praise to the industry, perseverance, and clear-sighted policy of my honourable friend, on questions relative to India, which they so much deserve. In my opinion, there is no one subject of his majesty, or in all his dominions, whose merit, with regard to the affairs of India, can be put in competition with that of my honourable friend."—*Parl. Deb.* 25th

Feb. 1806. During the administration of Mr. Fox, Sir Philip expected to have been sent out Governor General to India, but other interests prevailed, and he lived and died (to use the language of Mr. Burke) "with no other reward but that inward *sunshine of the soul*, which a good conscience can always bestow." *Speech on Fox's India Bill*, Dec. 1, 1783.

No man who, like him, was for half a century perpetually in the press, was ever so little known by the public at large. Scarcely a year elapsed, even after he had passed the age allotted to man, without a production from his pen; and he was known, and perhaps only known, in political circles, as the ablest pamphlet writer of the age. A MS of an historical character, relating to the person and personages who have figured in the present reign, occupied his care and attention to the latest period. Whenever it appears, it will be found marked by many of the characteristics which so distinguish the best delineations of Tacitus. The works of Sir Philip resemble, in one particular, those of Lord Bacon, of whom it was said that "*no man crammed so much meaning into so few words*;" or, as Edmund Burke said of his style, "*There is no gummy flesh in it*." His language is figurative and expressive, in perfection. You never doubt about his meaning. Let the subject be what it may, he makes it plain and intelligible; and this he does with such simplicity of expression, that any man, not much used to writing, would be apt to flatter himself he could write just as well on the same topics; *ut quivis speret idem*. The secret of his genius and force, as a writer, he himself discloses in this paragraph.

"With a callous heart there can be no genius in the imagination, or wisdom in the mind; and, therefore, the prayer, with equal truth and sublimity, says, "Incline our hearts unto wisdom." Resolute thoughts find words for themselves, and make their own vehicle. Impression and expression are relative ideas. He who feels deeply will express strongly. The language of slight sensations is naturally feeble and superficial."—*Reflections on the abundance of paper.* 1810.

It is advisable that we avoid giving any opinion on the question of Junius.

Of the work entitled "Junius Identified," a very learned judge observed:—"If there is any dependance on the law of presumptive evidence, the case is made out." The article on this subject, in the *Edinburgh Review*, seemed to put the question at rest in the affirmative, as it did the work of the ingenious discoverer, and all further public debate about the matter. It was an *ænigma* found out and all interest had ceased. Whether the conclusion come to be right or wrong, will, in all probability, be decided by documents, which personal motives may now no longer operate to conceal.

That Sir Philip Francis was, independent of this question, one of the luminaries of the present reign, will not be denied. His mind was so happily constituted, that it burnt bright to the last; and, though he fell full of years, yet the world, as all who knew him will admit, could have better spared many a younger man. Unless political animosity survive the grave—*extinctus amabitur idem*.

THE FIFTEENTH AMERICAN CONVENTION,

For promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and improving the Condition of the African Race,

Assembled at Philadelphia, in December last. One of the principal inducements for the extra session of that body, composed of delegates from Abolition and Manumission societies of the United States, was to take into consideration the subject of colonization. We publish from the "Minutes of the Convention," their proceedings in relation to colonization, and we feel satisfied that our readers will derive much information of a most interesting nature, from them. The plan of a colony in Africa is examined without prejudice, and it is disapproved after a careful investigation of facts, which are stated in the report of a committee appointed for the purpose. This report we consider a most valuable document, and the reasoning upon the plan of colonizing in Africa, which we have extracted from the "Circular Address of the Convention," deserves attentive consideration.

The select committee on the subject of colonization, submitted a report on the facts connected with that object, with the draft of an essay which they proposed for insertion in the circular address to the societies. The report of the committee being read, was accepted, and is as follows:

To the "American Convention for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery," &c.

The committee to whom was referred the proposed plan of colonizing the free people

of colour of the United States, in Africa, for the purpose of collecting facts for the information of the convention, connected with that object, report:

That deeply impressed with the magnitude of the duty entrusted to them, they have wished that an opportunity had been afforded to examine it extensively, and to present to the convention a full detail of all the circumstances which might assist their deliberations on this interesting subject. They have been aware that sufficient time for this purpose could not be allowed to them, and they have therefore forborne to proceed further in the investigation than has been deemed absolutely essential to a correct understanding of the proposed undertaking.

In tracing the history of the plan of colonizing the free people of colour of the United States, in Africa, the committee have been disposed to adopt the opinion that it originated in the suggestions and observations of a distinguished citizen of the state of Virginia, who has, with honour to himself, and advantage to his country, devoted himself to agriculture. The existence of such persons in a community claiming to hold their fellow men in bondage, was long since declared by him to be an evil of the greatest magnitude, extensively injurious to the interests of slave holders, and their removal advocated by the employment of force for this purpose, if other means should not be successful. He recommends, in one of his publications, "that lands, within the control of the national legislature, shall be procured for them, and if they should not be willing to avail themselves of the option allowed to them to remove there," he inquires, with no disapprobation of such proceedings, "whether the national safety and prosperity will not justify harsher measures for this purpose."

The legislature of Virginia, acting as it is believed, under the influence of similar views, in 1816, adopted certain resolutions inviting the attention of the government of the United States, to a plan of colonization, "on the coast of Africa, or some other place not within the states or territorial governments of the United States, to serve as an asylum for such persons of colour, then free, who might desire the same, and for those who might be afterwards emancipated within that commonwealth."

The "American Society for colonizing the free people of colour of the United States," was instituted after the promulgation of these wishes and opinions, and its purposes are presumed to have been directed by the same consideration. In their efforts to ascertain the views and designs of this association, the committee have directed their attention to the proceedings which took place at its formation, and at its first annual meeting, and they beg leave to communicate some of the sentiments expressed on these occasions by those who have enrolled themselves among its members.

One gentleman declared "that it constituted no part of the object of the society to

touch or agitate a delicate question connected with another portion of the coloured population of the United States," and he stated "that it was only on that condition he attended the meeting to establish the society."

Another gentleman declared, on the same occasion, "that it appeared to him, it had not been sufficiently insisted on with a view to obtain the co-operation of all the citizens of the United States, not only that the meeting does not in any wise affect the question of negro slavery, but as far as it goes, must materially tend to secure the property of every master in the United States over his slaves. It appeared to him, that this aspect of the question had not been sufficiently presented to public view. It was a notorious fact, that the existence of this mixed and intermediate population of free negroes, was viewed by every slaveholder, as one of the greatest sources of the insecurity, and also unprofitableness of slave property; that they serve to excite, in their fellow beings, a feeling of discontent, of repining at their situation, and that they act as channels of communication between different slaves of different districts, and are the depositories of stolen goods and the promoters of mischief."

At the first annual meeting of the society in January, 1818, one of the members of the society declared, "that it was proper again and again to repeat, that it was far from the intention of the society to affect, in any manner, the tenure by which a certain species of property is held. He was himself a slaveholder, and he considered that kind of property as inviolable as any other in the country. He would resist, as soon and with as much firmness, encroachments upon it, as he would upon any property which he held."

From a reference to these facts, the committee deem it their duty to state, that they have not been able to discern, in the constitution and proceedings of the American Colonization Society, or in the avowed sentiments of its members, any thing friendly to the abolition of slavery in the United States.

The committee are forcibly impressed with the conviction, that the plan of colonizing the free people of colour proposed by the society, is impracticable; and if it is practicable, that it will be attended with fatal consequences to those who shall embark in its purposes. Its effects upon the condition of the free people of colour, and on the slave population of the United States, they apprehend may become greatly injurious.

It is impracticable, because the committee are satisfied, that those whom it proposes to transport to Africa, are not willing to accept of the provisions in their favour which it professes to hold out. So far as the committee have been able to ascertain the opinion and wishes of those persons, and their means for this purpose have not been few, there exists among them a determined opposition to the design. In the city of Philadelphia and its vicinity, this opposition has been manifested in a remonstrance, adopted at a very numer-

ous meeting of the people of colour in the summer of 1817, and which has been recently republished by them, and circulated among those with whom, they have supposed, the same would have an influence. Those of this description of our fellow men, who are natives of our common country, acknowledge an alliance and affection for no other, and they consider themselves as well the children of that country, as we do ourselves. When among those whose ancestors emigrated here from Europe, there shall prevail a disposition to relinquish America and return it to its aboriginal possessors, then we may expect there will prevail among the free descendants of Africa, who are among us, a wish to return to its shores.

Nor is this the only obstacle to the execution of the plan. The magnitude of its expense, the almost unlimited pecuniary means it will require to conduct its operations, would interpose other and insuperable obstacles to its success. The free coloured population of the United States, by the census of 1810, numbered 186,446. Estimating the costs of transporting those persons at the small sum of one hundred dollars each, the amount would be 18,644,600 dollars; and after they should have been conveyed to Africa, but a small portion of the necessary expenditure would have been consumed. To feed and clothe the colonists, to furnish them with articles essential for their comfort, and requisite for the exercise of their industry, would call for thrice that amount; and thus the disbursements would be augmented to 54,933,800 dollars. But if we yield to the calculations of the partial advocates of the plan, and suppose but one-sixth of the persons to be colonized, will demand to be provided for, then the sum of 9,322,300 dollars must be furnished; and the committee have yet to learn, that a hope is encouraged by the society, that they will be enabled to procure this amount.

In the failure which has attended the efforts of the nations of Europe, to establish colonies in Africa, the committee have seen a confirmation of the opinion they have expressed, that the plan of the American Colonization Society is impracticable; and their apprehension of the ruin and misery, which would be visited on those who may participate in the attempt have been increased. The committee have, in vain, sought for evidence of the flourishing condition of any colony, located on the western shores of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope to the kingdom of Morocco. Great Britain, France, Spain, Denmark and Sweden, have each exerted themselves to colonize there, and they have all, in a great measure, failed in their efforts.

The colony of Sierra Leone, the most extensive and numerous known to the committee, is represented to be in a "languishing condition," and the objects expected to result from it, are, it is said, about to be relinquished as hopeless. In the year 1787, when it was founded, its numbers were reduced by disease from four hundred and sixty to two

hundred and seventy-six. In 1789, the inhabitants were dispersed, and the town burnt to ashes, by an African chief, in revenge for some depredations committed by a slave factor, to whose party two of the colonists had been compelled to serve as guides. Re-established in 1791, it flourished, for a time, under the superintendence of the virtuous Clarkson; but pillaged in 1794 by the French, it was afterwards found necessary by the company who had charge of its interests, in consequence of difficulties which arose in regulating its concerns, and of its expenses, to relinquish it to the crown of Great Britain. Since that event, a proposition has been publicly made, for its entire abandonment.*

A colony established in the island of Bula-ma, at the mouth of Rio Grande, by the English, under the direction of lieutenant Philip Beaver, in 1792, was attacked by the natives; pestilence swept off many of its members, and in 1793 the settlement was deserted and given up. The few remaining sufferers, who survived the ravages of war and disease, removed to Sierra Leone; and lieutenant Beaver returned to Great Britain, after having expended, in one year, in this attempt to colonize two hundred and seventy-five persons, the sum of ten thousand pounds sterling.

In 1780, the government of Sweden undertook the erection of a colony near Goree. This was the first specific plan "for alleviating the evils, which the inhuman man trade had occasioned in Africa," and to that nation is due "the glory of this first attempt to vindicate insulted humanity, and to burst the chains which the sanction of ages had riveted, to demolish the prison house, and to raise over its ruins the temple of freedom."

Under the protection of a society formed at Norkoping in 1779, acting under a charter which authorized them to locate forty families on the coast of Africa, the adventurers, accompanied by enthusiasts in the cause of virtue and science, arrived at Goree in 1787. "The general war, excited by the rapacious and oppressive monopoly of the Senegal Company," had rendered the interior country entirely inaccessible, and obliged Wardstrom, the leader of the association, and his companions, to return to Europe.

The last attempt to colonize, was made by the Danes in 1788, under the direction of Dr. Isert. His labours to accomplish the object, were soon after his arrival on the coast, arrested by death; and it may be, that a small establishment was afterwards completed by lieutenant colonel Roer, who succeeded Dr. Isert as the principal of the undertaking. It was placed in a district called Aquapin, of inconsiderable extent, and little of its present situation is known, or whether it has survived the scourge of pestilence, or the more de-

structive havoc of hostilities by the savage nations who surrounded it.

To these facts and observations, the committee beg leave briefly to add, that the disastrous results of the different expeditions to explore the borders and interior of Africa, on the western coast, furnish abundant evidence of the dangers which will attend all who may attempt to occupy its shores; and the conclusion is irresistible, that if these enterprising adventurers, protected by the possession of all the means to guard them from destruction, which they must have enjoyed, were swept off, colonists would experience a harder and an earlier fate.

The committee do not undertake to assert, that there may not be found, on the western shores of Africa, numerous rich and fertile tracts of country, abounding in all the fruits and productions of the luxuriant soils of tropical climates. But they claim the privilege to state, that so far as they have been able to obtain information, from which an opinion can be formed, these tracts are small in extent, widely separated, and many of them are placed nearly under the burning sun of the line; and they are constantly visited by diseases, which are fatal to all who are exposed to their influence. The mouths and banks of the rivers, where the most productive soil is always found, are, more particularly, exposed to pestilence and mortality. The country is in general occupied by a bold and martial race, entirely addicted to war; many of them of a large size, strong and well proportioned; their courage intrepid, and they are all tenacious and jealous of liberty. The character of the nations near the coast, as distinguished from those of the interior, is peculiarly ferocious and bloody.

To obtain a cession of lands from such people, in favour of pacific and unarmed strangers, could not be easily accomplished. To take possession of such a country by force, would require an army.

But should a territory of sufficient extent be found, and its surrender obtained, by peaceful means; of what avail would be the cession? From whence would a guarantee of its permanency be procured, and who could rely on any assurance of the validity of such a transfer? Let the security of any title thus derived, be appreciated by the observations which will be found in a work of great authority, "Leyden's Discoveries in Africa."—"More formidable obstacles presented themselves, in prevailing on the native chiefs to ratify the surrender of territory, which had been formerly occupied."—"The only property with which a savage is acquainted, consists of the fruits of the earth, his ornaments, arms, and instruments of hunting and fishing. He changes his habitation according to convenience, and never thinks of buying or selling the earth upon which he roams at large. His own possession of territory is temporary, he cannot therefore believe that any cession is perpetual. He admits a colony because he imagines it consists of his friends, or because

* Communications from Sir James Lucas Yeo, published in the Philadelphia papers in the summer of 1818.

the colonists have purchased his friendship, but as soon as he changes his opinion, and withdraws his friendship, he thinks himself completely justified in resuming that right, which he had abandoned without reflection."

Persuaded of the impracticability of prosperous colonization in Africa, and of the misery and suffering, in which an attempt to carry it into operation, would involve those who might engage in the undertaking, the committee are desirous to present other considerations to the notice of the convention.

The formation of a plan of colonization, in the bosom of the slaveholding states, for other purposes than those connected with the abolition of slavery, avowed as this plan has been to have no such design, seems to portend, in the opinion of the committee, to the cause for which our societies have been associated, every thing which its friends and advocates ought to dread. In a just view of the subject, it may be contemplated, as fruitful of means to eternize the bondage of those of the African race who may be left behind the colonists; and as thus defeating the slow but certain progress of those principles, which, if uninterrupted, will produce their universal emancipation.

In the influence of this plan, on the condition of the free people of colour in the slaveholding states, it may be fatal to their prosperity. Objects of jealousy, fear and hatred to those, who hold their brothers in bondage, they will exercise on all occasions the power with which they are invested, to regulate their situation, and legislate over them. If, when the opportunity to abandon their homes, their friends and their kindred, by embarking for the colony in Africa, shall be offered to them, they shall desire to remain in the country of their birth and of their affections; other methods than compulsion will be employed, and they will thus be driven to adopt, as a refuge from suffering and oppression, transportation to a grave in Africa. Already have measures been resorted to in one of the states to the south, which, it is conjectured, may have been prompted by an expectation of success in the plan of establishing a colony in Africa. A heavy poll tax, levied exclusively on the free people of colour, has instructed them, as well in the knowledge of the power of those who legislate over them, as in their disposition to abuse that power. The option of voluntary emigration, and the protest which has always been avowed against the employment of compulsory means to increase the number of colonists, will avail nothing, if measures of this kind are adopted by those states, where a disposition to get rid of the free people of colour prevails.

The committee are of opinion, that the most expedient mode of declaring the sense of the convention on this important subject, will be by expressing it, in the proposed address to the Abolition Societies of the United States; and for this purpose, they have prepared certain paragraphs, herewith reported,

which, if approved by the convention, may form a part of that address.

All which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the committee.

RICHARD PETERS, jun. Chairman.

Extract from the Circular Address of the Convention to the Abolition and Manumission Societies in the United States of America.

There is one other subject upon which the convention deem it their duty to address you.

It being important that those who are engaged in the same cause, should act in concert, the convention think it prudent to express an opinion upon a project which has excited much attention, and which may have an influence on the future destinies of the African race. We mean the scheme for removing the free people of colour from the United States to some spot on the coast of Africa. We have investigated this scheme with great care, and bestowed upon it much and serious deliberation: the result has been a very decided opinion, that it ought not to receive the support of the friends of universal emancipation. The limits of this address will not allow us to do more than to mention some of the principal reasons for this opinion.

In the first place, and this alone is sufficient, the people of colour are averse to the plan, and cannot be transported to Africa unless by force. A remonstrance from those who are in the city of Philadelphia, where their number is considerable, shows the view in which they regard the scheme in question, and we have reason to believe that similar feelings prevail very universally. We think also, that the situation of these people would not be improved by their transportation.—They labour, it is true, under a disadvantage here, but they are natives of this country, in a great part of which, they are protected by equal laws, enjoy the consolation of religion, and the advantages of instruction. By industry they can procure a competence, and all the benefits bestowed upon our nation by science and the arts, are to a certain extent necessarily communicated to them. We cannot perceive that their happiness would be increased by removing them to the unwholesome shores of Africa, where in addition to all the hardships usually encountered by new colonists, they would be exposed to the hostility of the barbarous inhabitants, and liable to fall victims to any European power, with which the United States shall be at war. Not yet sufficiently enlightened to govern themselves, they must there, as well as here, be subject to white rulers; and with all these disadvantages their improvement would probably be retarded instead of being accelerated. The colony of Sierra Leone, though founded and cherished by the wisest and most active philanthropists, and aided by the British government, yet languishes, and has realised few of the expectations which were

entertained by its projectors. We doubt, however, whether the scheme be practicable. There is reason to believe, though upon this point we would not speak positively, that on the whole Atlantic coast of Africa, south of the Great Desert, no place can be found in a healthy climate, unembarrassed by European claims, in which there is a tract of land, fit for cultivation and lying in one body, sufficiently extensive to support a colony numerous enough to defend its own independence. But supposing a site to be found in every respect proper for the purpose, and supposing the free people of colour willing to be removed, how are they to be transported? To send only a few, it is obvious would have no influence on the welfare of this country, or of those who remain here. The total number at the last census of free persons of colour, was upwards of 186,000, and it has since considerably increased. Let any one calculate the millions it would cost, to transport this number of people, to feed and maintain them till they shall have cleared and cultivated the ground, and the annual expense of a large military establishment kept up in Africa to defend them, and then answer whether the Congress will be willing to impose, or the people of the United States to pay, the taxes which would be necessary for so profuse an expenditure: even if these difficulties were removed, we would ask what form of government it is intended to frame for the colony?

Is it intended to form it into a territory, and in due time to admit it into the union, as a state? We presume not. Is it intended that it shall always be governed by the United States, and that Congress shall have power to bind it in all cases whatsoever? Since the colonists will be free citizens of the United States, will they not carry with them the rights which they now enjoy, and be entitled in regard to the parent country, to all the privileges which these states claimed while British colonies? Or is the colony to be erected into an independent nation? In that case we shall cease to have any right to control them, and though no one can foresee, yet all must apprehend the consequences to result from a nation, so composed as that will be. Such and so many are the difficulties and embarrassments with which this project is attended, that we cannot help regarding its accomplishment as being at least extremely improbable. Besides, it has been candidly avowed, by some of the advocates of this scheme, that one of the objects to be answered by it, is to render property in slaves more secure. Now our object being gradually to abolish this kind of property, we do not perceive the expediency of our supporting a measure, the tendency of which, is admitted by some of its most distinguished friends, to be hostile to the purpose which we are labouring to effect. It may be asked, why if we suppose this scheme impracticable, we think it necessary to notice it? We do so, because we fear that the existence of the

scheme may be injurious. Should it receive the approbation of Congress or of the legislatures of the slave states, so as to induce an expectation in those parts of the union that it will be executed, it is highly probable that the question of emancipation will become connected with it; in that case every attempt to procure a gradual abolition of slavery will be resisted, on the ground that measures for that purpose cannot conveniently be taken, until a colony shall be established, to which the liberated slaves may be transported; and thus the very impracticability of the plan will render it mischievous. We shall only add, that upon a very dispassionate review of the subject, we are confirmed in the opinion expressed in our resolution, passed in August, 1817, in the following words: "Resolved as the sense of this Convention, and explanation of its views of this interesting subject, that the gradual and total emancipation of all persons of colour, and their literary and moral education, should precede their colonization."

We have also taken into consideration the expediency of promoting the emigration of free people of colour to the island of Hayti, which it is understood would be encouraged by the governments there. But on this subject much remains to be known, before a decided opinion can be prudently formed.

Before concluding this address, the convention would notice with much satisfaction, the act of the state of New Jersey to prohibit the exportation of slaves or servants of colour out of that state. The convention deem the benevolent exertions of their friends in that state, as worthy of all praise, and the decided expression of the public sentiment, signified in the passage of that law by the unanimous consent of the legislature, is calculated to cheer the hopes of the philanthropist.

Signed on behalf and by order of the Convention, December 15, 1818.

RICHARD PETERS, jun. President.

Attest—ISAAC M. FLY, Secretary.

[*Poulson's Amer. D. Adv.*]

[Correspondence between the "Society for the promotion of permanent and universal Peace," and the Emperor Alexander.]

FROM THE HERALD OF PEACE, LONDON.

To his Imperial Majesty, Alexander, Emperor of all the Russias, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

The world has lately seen great and singular events—the awful destruction of human life, and the wide diffusion of human blessings.

It has seen a Christian Emperor in the hour of victory, proclaiming the principles of Peace—a league of Christian Monarchs united in the same views—and

the establishment of societies in the old world and in the new; each in its humble and limited sphere aiming to carry those principles into effect.

Penetrated with admiration, and with gratitude to the Author of all good, for this auspicious view of events, the Society established in London for the promotion of permanent and universal peace naturally turns its attention to those human instruments to whom the Almighty has given the power, and whose will, we trust, he has also influenced, to promote in their high stations his own cause in the earth.

We are, therefore, emboldened to seek the countenance and support of a Monarch, whose professed opinions favour this glorious object, and whose actions happily confirm the sincerity of those professions.

Deign, therefore, Sir, to accept the heartfelt acknowledgments of this Society, for the part your Majesty has taken in the cause of suffering humanity; and permit me to present to your Majesty, in their name, a set of the Tracts which they have published with a view to promote the object of permanent and universal Peace. These will best explain the principles on which their exertions are founded and the progress which they have already made.

Signed,

(On behalf of the committee)

ROBERT MARSDEN,
Chairman.

16, Earl Street, Blackfriars,
London, Sept. 17, 1818.

—
Aix-la-Chapelle,
the 6th-18th Oct. 1818.

I RECEIVED, Sir, with satisfaction, the communications of a Society established upon principles conducive to permanent and universal Peace.

The mixture of good and evil observable in recent events, has exemplified in a signal manner the discriminating dispensation of Divine Providence, in mercy and judgment.

As a Christian, I cannot but desire the establishment of Peace on earth by every lawful and practicable means.

As a Christian Sovereign, I must anticipate a time when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. The unani-

mity of other Christian Powers is yet uninterrupted; and, founded on the precepts of our holy faith, has the fairest prospect of stability.

Permanent and universal Peace is not altogether at man's disposal: it is encouraging to observe the growth of pacific dispositions in the world: and societies conducted in a temperate and Christian spirit, may contribute to their extension and maintenance.

With these views, the object of your Society cannot fail of my cordial approbation, without involving an implied concurrence in measures adopted for its attainment, over which I have no control.

ALEXANDER.

To Robert Marsden, Esq. London.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

[In the North American Review for March, there is a liberal and discriminative review of Birkbeck's Letters from the Illinois.—The tribute of praise is justly bestowed for the information contained in the work, and for the pleasant style in which it is written; and the author is as justly censured for his sneers at religion, and the laxity of his moral principles. The following are extracts.]

But what appears most to delight Mr. Birkbeck in the community of which he has become a member, is the liberty allowed him, not merely of choosing his own form of religion, but of showing his contempt for all religion as openly as he pleases. None would be more forward than ourselves to oppose the enactment of a law which should undertake to control the choice of individuals on this subject; but we pity the man who, whilst he professes indifference upon the subject, avails himself of the liberty which the law allows, to throw ridicule upon what others, in the exercise of the same liberty of choice, have determined to consider as sacred. We do not know that Mr. Birkbeck any where denies the existence of a God, or directly avows his disbelief in Christianity. But the man who talks with complacency of 'believing in no particular kind of religion; who views all the ceremonies and observances with which men are accustomed to acknowledge the various dispensations of Providence, as mere 'superstitious rites; who considers the believers of any definite creed, as sectaries and bigots; who laughs at 'the attempt to

teach religion,' as 'the most arrogant of all attempts;' such a man, however he may occasionally condescend to round a period with a salvo about 'the essence of true religion,' can leave us in little doubt of his contempt for religion in general, or 'of any particular kind.'

—
And so we hope, for Mr. Birkbeck's sake, endeth the *last* chapter of 'ecclesiastical history,' with which we are to be favoured from his pen. If, however, he should see fit to furnish a second, we advise him to examine his subject, and decide what his principles are. Should he come to the conclusion that there is a God, he will hardly think of treating with contempt all the modes by which men seek to do him homage; should he, moreover, be led to suspect that there is some truth in the assertion that christianity contains a scheme of salvation, he will not think it worth while to view with disdain the anxiety which others may show to ascertain what is that scheme. If his conclusions should be of a different kind, let him avow them—recollecting, however, that there may be bigots in infidelity as well as in christian belief; but let him avow them with that manly confidence, without which we shall not believe such opinion to be the result of an honest examination.

WESTERN STATES.

(FROM THE SAME.)

It is about thirty years since a small band of adventurers from New England, commenced the settlement of the state of Ohio. "There was," says Dr. Harris, "before this time a garrison of soldiers on the west bank of the Muskingum, but there were no settlers or inhabitants in the state of Ohio except Indians, two Moravian towns, and a few trespassers on the public lands." On looking at the map, near the western boundary of the state of Ohio, we observe the names of a line of forts, which, at a still later period, were erected as a necessary security to frontier settlers. Not twenty years ago, these forts were considered as the extreme limit to which the enterprise of civilized man might dare to push its advances; to have abandoned them would have been to "light the savage fires, to bind the victims." The traveller may now venture beyond

them, and he finds himself in the state of Indiana. Proceeding westerly through Indiana, he comes to the Wabash, which he may pass—for the Mammoth has deserted its banks—and he enters Illinois, where he will find politicians employed in framing a constitution of government for their newly created state. Continuing still a westerly direction, he will come to the Mississippi, which was formerly fixed upon as the western boundary of the United States; but emigration has already passed this limit, and is spreading itself along the banks of the Missouri, and the inhabitants of this territory have, during the present session of Congress, applied for admission into the Union. Thus two new states are already formed west of Ohio, and a third is about to be formed. But in estimating the future growth of what are now called the new states, we are to recollect that the rage for emigration is not long directed to one point; it has successively shifted—in its westward march—from the banks of the Connecticut to the shores of Lake Champlain, from Champlain to Genessee, thence to the Ohio, and from the Ohio it has now passed to the Missouri. Kentucky and even Ohio, which were so lately considered as unexplored fields for adventure and enterprise, are already sending their emigrants to Indiana and Illinois; and in a few years, these latter states will be sending theirs to Michigan or to some territory as yet without a name. And extraordinary as has been the rapidity with which new territories have been filling up, yet in no instance has it been the effect of a depopulation of the old states. On the contrary, the Atlantic states have gone on and do go on increasing with a rapidity as wonderful to Europeans, as the growth of the new states is to us.

We have now twenty-one states, and probably before these sheets shall have passed from the hands of the printer, Missouri and Alabama will have increased the number to twenty-three.

[From the Albany Daily Advertiser.]

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

Having so often witnessed in you a reciprocity of feeling relative to Indian

affairs, I hope you will not deem the little tribute which it may be in my power to offer towards the investigation of this subject, an untimely intrusion on the attention of the public.

There can be no want of proof that the proximity of a white population tends, in general, to depopulate the Indian tribes. Hence, it is the common belief, that their removal from the abodes of white men is the only sure means of preventing their excision; since the introduction of civilized turpitude amongst a nation in whose breast the latent spark of civilized virtue has no place, like the flame communicated to the parched prairie, which knows no bound, but where a like conflagration has left no fuel for its support, has ever left a wretched wreck, here and there collected together—the living monuments of desolation.

Others, again, assert that “experience has clearly demonstrated, that *independent* savage communities cannot long exist within the limits of a civilized population:” and that “to prevent their extinction, it seems to be indispensable their independence, as communities, should cease.”

A change in the character and manner of life, as suggested by the President of the United States, in his late message to Congress, is certainly necessary for a hunting community, whose lands are purchased of them, and the game exterminated. But it must be expected that a recourse to agriculture and to such pursuits as may tend to dissolve the ties which connect them together, as a savage community, will be as difficult a work on the part of such a community, as it would be for us to resign those arts, and run wild in the woods: and we ought to extend to them that kind, considerate forbearance, which, in this case, we would require, and very probably receive of them. But when this change has in a great measure taken place, (whether to their moral benefit or harm, is not the question,) it would be the height of cruelty to compel them to return to their former habits.

The expedient of abridging them of their liberty, is rather new to me; but I have been so far impressed with the belief that their departure was essential to their very existence, as to have embraced every opportunity to urge it upon all the tribes and individuals of that people,

with whom I had, or could form an acquaintance; but instead of succeeding, a thorough conviction was thus effected in my mind of facts which I do not now propose as any thing *new*; though with due respect to better judgment, I think they ought to dictate a different policy towards the aborigines of this country, than that which has been generally pursued. Some extracts from a letter addressed to me on this interesting subject, by a gentleman in the western country, who has long enjoyed the best means of information, are subjoined.

It is evident to me that the decrease of the Indian population is neither in consequence of their own uncivilized liberty, nor the contiguity of a white population.

That the evils attributed to these causes have their origin in the avaricious and villanous prostitution of every divine, moral and social principle, on the part of those miscreants of our own colour, who hover around them; and, with wolfish eagerness, availing themselves of the propensity on the part of our red brethren, to adopt our manners, implant the seeds of vice and immorality, which, thanks to the gospel and the blessings of civilization, have not effected our own extirpation from the face of the earth.

Messrs. Editors, you will excuse this severity. It is the expression of indignation I cannot suppress, and will not dissemble. Am I required to show the cause of its excitement? Look at the intoxicated Indian. Where did he obtain the noxious draught? At the dram shop, that law has licensed! About the Indian reservations there is no lack of groceries. Here, too commonly, the Indian squanders the pittance of cash which he has obtained; here, if he cannot sell his land, he will pawn the product of his field before it is ripe—Here he falls an easy prey to his adversary, to indolence, to vice, and to disease. The female sex has not enjoyed that moral culture, which amongst us secures it from an equal share of such miseries. Hence there is a smaller proportion of births to counterbalance the devastations of intemperance. Yet, that *the decrease of the Indian tribes is not so universal as is commonly supposed*, is a fact, in my view, well attested; and there is little danger in hazarding the assertion, that no people on earth, inha-

biting a congenial climate, unless cruelly oppressed, or guilty of great irregularities, or visited by pestilence, or some special calamity, will ever decrease in number. From most of the calamities under which the Indians of this state labour, it is in the power of the constituted authorities, and benevolent individuals, to relieve them, if not totally to deliver them: and, that it is likewise a duty so to do, every generous bosom will readily admit. And the present period presents a most auspicious opportunity for the discharge of this duty.

On the subject of AGRICULTURE, patriotism, talents, and indefatigable zeal, have been concentrated. It is impossible that their force should have been exerted in vain. And though the object of pursuit has not always been attained in the shape devised, it will be seen in future days, that those in whom the virtues that adorn our species are identified, have not laboured in vain. The prosperity even of these outcasts, as well as of every portion of this state, speaks a language of grateful eulogy to the names of CLINTON, and WATSON, and their numerous coadjutors. This is no constrained compliment, nor any assumption of prophetic powers. Already has the spirit of improvement shed her genial rays over every county of this state.

One pleasing proof of this can be adduced from a fact, which it gives me pleasure to be able to state. It is this—that various agricultural societies are already formed, by different tribes of Indians residing within this state—And deputations from their own body during this winter have been, or are now in this city, endeavouring as I am informed to procure legislative aid, to enable them to suppress the sale of ardent spirits on and near their reservations; that they may not be thus led into temptation, but may be delivered from that worst of evils, *intemperance*. They are likewise desirous of some small financial assistance in their agricultural essays, and for the support of moral and religious instruction: And it is to be hoped, for the sake of the American character, and for the sake of justice and of mercy, that their necessities will not be looked upon with an eye of indifference and neglect.

A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD.

The extract referred to.

DEAR SIR,

The inquiries you made of the Indians respecting their removal, or continuance on their present seats, you may find answered in an address of the Seneca Indians to the President of the United States, but the opinion of white men in general is to the contrary. It is generally said, it would be better for Indians, and better for the civil community, that they should be kept separate and distinct.

That communities in the neighbourhood of Indians, experience many inconveniences on that account, cannot be disputed. The Indians are very negligent of roads and bridges. Every person that has occasion to pass through their reservations, wallowing through their mud holes, and tumbling over their logs, who does not curse them, and wish them exterminated, will at least pity them, and sigh over them: What a pity it is that this land was not in the hands of men that would cultivate it, and make roads that could be travelled! Not only this: the reservations are in the way; they are like a great swamp in the county, town, or district, in which they are situated. The Indians have no concern in the civil community; they bear no share of its burdens; yet many of them are poor, and get more or less of their living by begging from the settlers: add to this the shameful intercourse between the abandoned Indian women and profligate white men: a spreading evil, destructive to the morals and happiness of both. The interest of the civil community, and the interest of those contiguous to them, would say without a dissenting voice, remove the Indians.

What is best for the Indians may seem a harder question. I cannot believe that the society of white people has been so injurious to the morals and population of the Indians, as has been supposed by some. That the Indians in contact with white people, have exchanged the fiercer character of the savage, for the meaner vices of the whites, will not be disputed; but the exact elevation and depression of morality, by this change, may not be easily ascertained. From the best information that I have been able to collect, the Seneca branch of the Six Nations, have made considerable advances

in knowledge, social virtue, and the comforts of living, within the last twenty years.

I am credibly informed, by the Indians themselves, that 30 or 40 years ago, conjugal fidelity was almost unknown among them. There is at present, much irregularity; but it is universally reprobated, and a larger proportion of men and women live and die together than formerly. I have had free conversation with the Indians on this subject; they say they formerly supposed, the Great Spirit had allowed them, when they were displeased with a woman, to put her away; but their late prophet has taught them better—and they reverence his doctrine.—As to the decrease of the Indians, within my knowledge, it is not a fact.—The Senecas, in one village, in September, 1816, were 482; in April, 1817, 518. The Senecas, in the different villages, in 1815, were 1986; the actual increase I do not know. This year the dividend of \$6000, averaged \$2.75 an individual. The exact amount cannot be ascertained by this; as some part of the money might have been taken for contingent expenses; but their number is ascertained to be something more than two thousand.

What their character and population would have been, had they been removed from the society of the white people, cannot be known; but some things we do know—we know, that to get Indians away from the society and influence of the white people, they must go FAR! They could not take their cattle and farming tools; the expense would greatly impoverish them: they would be compelled to seek subsistence by hunting, whether they choose or not. In this way they would lose their conveniences, and the habits of cultivating land, which they have acquired—be more scattered and rambling—more difficult to instruct, if instruction is yet considered important for Indians; and in a few years, probably experience all the inconvenience of a white population which they now suffer.

Is it asked, what shall we do for them? In the first place, let us do them no wrong for our own sakes, lest the wrath of God should light upon us. I tremble for the guilt of my country, in regard to its treatment of the Indians. Not that government has designedly done them

injustice; but a mist has been cast over the Indians, and the best intentions of government have not been able to deliver them from a set of blood suckers that have been preying upon their vitals. I fear the *style* of exterminating the Creeks, will not shine so gloriously in heaven, as it has done to the south of us. We have not heard both sides of the story. They, perhaps, were in the way of the aggrandizement of the state. Perhaps individuals could make fortunes by speculating in their lands. We have not heard what arts were made use of to get them away, or what provocations were imposed, to drive them to desperation: but we, who have seen examples of misconduct, can guess and fear. The British stirring up insulated tribes of Indians to war, to their certain extirpation, is to me, rather a strange story. The low opinion that white men generally have of Indians, and the anxiety of those contiguous to them, to get them away, makes it difficult to feel and act aright towards them. Good men have need to watch and pray, that they be not carried down the current of popular delusion.

It is to be expected that the mass of men will act as self-interest prompts them: they will not be scrupulous of means to make good riddance of what they consider standing in the way of their advancement, or comfort; especially when the object to be sacrificed is so odious and worthless as an Indian: but CHRISTIANS should be actuated by better principles.

The Indians have not only a common claim upon us as the creatures of God, the souls he hath made: but since the name of God hath been blasphemed through us as a professing Christian people, and their bonds made stronger, through the deceptions, injustice, and cruelty, practised on them, it behoves Christians to do all in their power to wipe away the reproach, and make all possible amends.

[From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.]

PAGAN TEMPLES IN CHINA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Canton to his brother in Philadelphia.

Yesterday, I was asked by our friends F. D. and C. to walk with them towards

the city, to see the Joss Houses, or temples of their gods; the linguist who had painted my portrait, we took as our guide. At two we started, walked the distance of two miles through the suburbs of the town, and at length arrived in sight of those temples. Here we were surrounded by a number of boys hallooing at us, much the same as when Indians pass through our streets. We entered the walls, and inside stood a spacious temple two stories high; each story had a large piazza entirely around the building. On the cloister steps, we were saluted by a *Padre*, (his head was entirely shorn, as they all are; they eat no animal food, nor marry,) he saluted us in the most condescending manner, and at the guide's request, he showed us every thing curious, and conducted us the distance of half a mile further, through a number of inferior temples, into a very high building.

This was inclosed, as usual, by a wall of stone and cement; on one side of the temple was a garden of trees, flowers, &c. wild and cultivated: this garden was watered by a stream continually running through about the depth of three feet: a number of elegant rocks, apparently very ancient, and much mutilated in appearance, but put together by art in so nice a manner, that you would think they were originally so; some very majestic trees, resembling our oaks and elms, surrounded this ancient structure, with ivy entwining between them. After we had made our remarks on the scenes here, we were conducted up a flight of steps nearly perpendicular, to the second story (which is much higher than our stories). Here we had sight of the city walls and the factories; on those walls we scratched our names. After viewing all, we descended, and entered the gloomy walls of this Chinese temple. Our *Padre*, or priest, unlocked the door, and we entered; the first thing that struck my eyes, was an immense image of gold, or gilded, in the shape of a man, sitting cross-legged on a very high pedestal, in the attitude of pity or supplication, with the eyelids nearly closed, and the hands folded; the image was bare; over the image was a canopy of silk, very richly embroidered; in front was an altar, (much like the Catholic altars) on which stood six high candles of wax, and a

number of things, which I did not pry into. The floor is stone, and in front of the image is placed a number of mats at a small distance apart, forming a half circle; these are to kneel on. On either side of the walls are boxes, placed upright; I inquired the utility of them, and was told they were coffins for the priests; we were curious enough to have one of them opened, and inside is simply something like a chair, which the dead are placed upon in the act of sitting: on one side was another species of coffins like the trunk of a hollow tree. Walking behind the altar, I discovered something like a library of books; in handling them they were worm eaten, and in so decayed a state that they crumbled in my hands.—The linguist or interpreter informed me they were the Chinese Bible—merely a piece of wood, a foot long, 6 inches wide, 1 inch thick, one side was cut in letters, and in all appeared to be 5 or 600 of these very ancient manuscripts, piled in a most careless manner.

After seeing all here, we took our leave and returned to the first temple; here we were met by other *Padres*, with long cloaks and bare headed; they invited us into their setting rooms, where we found a table set, on it 7 or 8 small plates with various sweetmeats, and a cup of tea served to each; on this simple diet including rice, they live—they all seemed very affable and modest in their manners—after the repast, we were told that they just were prepared for worship—it was 4 o'clock, the signal was given much like the tolling of a bell; for the space of half a minute, we walked inside the front railings, and were desired to lift our hats—we did so, more out of curiosity than respect to the image—we went in the Temple—about 20 *Padres* kneeling on those mats in front or imploring—each one muttering, or rather singing his prayers, on an even key of music and quick time, while one or two striking on a gong, which has a strong harsh sound; these kept time with the whole band; thus they continued for 15 minutes, then rose up and in single file with a quick step and the same music, marched three times around the altar, then in their first attitude, and at the sound of a drum, they concluded their worship; we then took our leave, gave a dollar to the *Padre* and retraced our steps back to the factory.

MISSION TO SPAIN.

Boston, March 27.

Yesterday the United States ship *Hornet*, 18 guns, captain Read, sailed from this harbour for Spain. She has on board, as passengers, the Hon. Mr. Forsyth, minister plenipotentiary to the court of Madrid, Mr. Fenwick, secretary of legation, and Mr. Ross, private secretary of the minister. On going on board, the minister was saluted by the *Hornet*, and on passing Fort Independence, the ship was saluted, and the salute returned. We learn, that the *Hornet* will wait at Cadiz, until captain Read repairs with the treaty lately signed at Washington to Madrid, and that the ship will return for Boston, as soon as the treaty receives the ratification of Ferdinand VII. We are assured that no doubts are entertained of its immediate ratification. It proving unfavourable to proceed to sea, the *Hornet* put back in the afternoon, and anchored in Nantasket Roads.

Washington City, March 29.

The President, it is said, has directed a messenger to be forthwith despatched to Madrid, and Mr. J. H. Purviance, of the department of state, has been appointed bearer of despatches on the occasion.

When Lord Clarendon wrote his History of the Rebellion, the word *class* appears not to have been naturalized in our language; he always uses the Latin word, as "this *classis* of men."

There are many phrases in common use, which, while in fashion, appear to have some meaning, but are after a while discovered to be mere expletives. In Lord Clarendon, we frequently meet with "*upon the matter.*" The sentence is always complete without these words, and they appear to add nothing to its meaning.

Original Wit and Repartee.

Several years since two Indian Chiefs were making a tour through some of the U. States.—They arrived in Philadel-

phia; and during their stay, a gentleman invited them to dine at his house, where a large and fashionable party were assembled. At dinner, one of the sons of the forest, observed some mustard on the table, and after eyeing it awhile intently, admiring its colour, and revolving in his mind its probable pleasant qualities, took a large spoonful into his mouth—he instantly felt its effects, but had presence of mind and fortitude sufficient to swallow it, notwithstanding it forced tears into his eyes. His brother chief, observing the tears, inquired 'why he was crying?' he answered, 'because I was thinking of the virtues of my father who was slain in battle.' The company, knowing the cause of his tears, with difficulty suppressed their laughter. He now, however, watched his tawny brother in the hope of seeing *him* caught in the same trap. In a few minutes he saw his wishes fulfilled, for his companion took the same quantity and it was productive of the effects. He instantly inquired why he was crying? The other promptly answered, 'because you were not killed when your father was!'—[Old Magazine.]

Poetry.

The following verses are founded on the story of an English gentleman and lady, who were on their passage to the East Indies, in one of the vessels of an English fleet. For some particular reasons, they left the vessel, and went on board of the admiral's ship, leaving two young children in the care of a negro servant, who was about 18 years of age. In a violent storm, the ship containing the two children was fast sinking, when a boat arrived from the admiral's ship for their relief. The crew eagerly crowded to the boat; but the negro lad, finding there was only room for him alone or the two children, generously put them on board, and remained himself on the wreck, which, with the generous boy, was immediately engulfed in the ocean.

THE FAITHFUL NEGRO BOY.

BY SELLECK OSBORN.

Tremendous howls the angry blast!
The boldest hearts with terror quake!
High o'er the vessel's tottering mast,
The liquid mountains fiercely break!
Each eye is fix'd in wild despair,
And death displays his terrors there.

Now, plunging in the dread abyss,
They pierce the bosom of the deep;
Now rise where vivid lightnings hiss,
And seem the murky clouds to sweep!
Thro' the dark waste dread thunders roll,
And horrors chill the frigid soul!

The storm abates; but shatter'd sore,
The leaky vessel drinks the brine;
They seek in vain some friendly shore,
Their spirits sink, their hopes decline!
But lo! what joy succeeds their grief,
Kind heaven grants the wish'd relief.

See, on the deck young *Marco* stands,
Two blooming cherubs by his side,
Entrusted to his faithful hands;
'A mother's joy, a father's pride.'
Tho' black his skin, as shades of night,
His heart is fair, his soul is white!

Each to the yawl with rapture flies,
Except the noble generous boy;
'Go, lovely infants—go,' he cries,
'And give your anxious parents joy—'
'No mother will for *Marco* weep,
'When fate entombs him in the deep!

'Long have my kindred ceas'd to grieve;
'No sister kind my fate shall mourn;
'No breast for me a sigh will heave,
'No bosom friend wait my return!'
He said; and, sinking, sought the happy shore,
Where toil and slavery vex his soul no more.

Statistics.

[From *Poulson's American Daily Advertiser*.]

REPORT OF INTERMENTS

In the City of Baltimore, from the 1st of Jan.
1818, to the 1st of Jan. 1819.

Taken from the records of the Board of Health.

Deaths in each Month.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	AGES.	
				Under 1 year	
Jan.	63	50	113	From 1 to 2	595
Feb.	65	44	109	2 to 5	190
March	52	36	88	5 to 10	53
April	72	60	132	10 to 20	62
May	65	39	124	20 to 30	154
June	65	48	112	30 to 40	251
July	143	108	251	40 to 50	210
Aug.	158	84	242	50 to 60	107
Sept.	108	95	263	60 to 70	69
Oct.	106	88	194	70 to 80	43
Nov.	61	47	109	80 to 90	37
Dec.	98	58	136	90 to 100	26
				100 to 110	13
Totals	1055	757	1812		2
				Total	1312

The abovementioned deaths were caused by
the following diseases and casualties, viz.

Apoplexy	2	Brought over	1211
Asthma	6	Gout	1
Burn	7	Hives	3
Catarrh	3	Jaundice	4
Cancer	7	Intemperance	14
Casualty	19	Inflammation	3
Child-bed	19	of the Lungs	21
Cholera morbus	280	of the Bowels	9
Cholic	15	of the Brain	13
Consumption	306	Influenza	2
Convulsions	115	Locked Jaw	3
Cramp in the } stomach . }	1	Mortification	23
Croup	52	Murdered	3
Decay	86	Mumps	1
Dropsy	37	Old Age	66
in the head	18	Palsy	12
Drowned	27	Pleurisy	63
Dysentery	31	St. Anthony's Fire	2
Fever	3	Small Pox	1
Bilious	70	Sore throat	1
Intermittent	6	Still born	96
Nervous	7	Sudden Death	34
Remittent	1	Suicide	9
Typhus	85	Teething	16
Flux	6	Whooping Cough	1
Gravel	2	Worms	91
		Unknown	109
Carried over	1211	Total	1812

COMMERCE OF LAKE ONTARIO.

It appears by a statement in the *Sackett's Harbour Gazette*, that there are 51 vessels employed in the coasting trade of lake Ontario, owned in this state, the aggregate tonnage of which is 2531 tons. Of these vessels, there are owned at Sackett's Harbour 19, at Henderson 2, at Salmon river 4, at Ogdensburg 2, at Oswego 14, at Sodus 3, at Paltneyville 2, at Genesee river 4, and at Niagara 1.
[*Alb. Gazette*.]

Literature and Science.

[FROM THE JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.]

Herculaneum MSS.

Dr. Sickler's endeavours to unroll the Herculaneum MSS. completely failed, so that as yet no great approach has been made towards a knowledge of the contents of these remains of ancient literature. Sir H. Davy intends, whilst abroad, to examine minutely the state of these rolls, and to ascertain whether chemical agencies may not be importantly applied in facilitating their development. There can be no doubt but that some important results will be gained.

Telegraphs.

Intelligence can be received from Calais at Paris, between which places there are twenty-seven telegraphs, in three minutes; from Lisle, twenty-two telegraphs, two minutes; from Strasburgh, forty-five telegraphs, six minutes and a half; from Lyons, fifty telegraphs, nine minutes; and from Brest, thirty telegraphs, eight minutes.—*Id.*

Roller Pump.

A roller pump on an improved principle has recently been erected near Worcester, for raising water from the Severn into the basin of the canal, where it throws up at least 900 gallons per minute. It works by a rotatory motion, without bucket or rod, and produces a constant stream. It is entirely made of metal.—*Id.*

Incombustible Store-house at Plymouth.

The incombustible store-house which has just been completed in Plymouth Dock-Yard, has every part of it composed either of stone or iron. The girders, joists, doors, sashes, and frames, are all of cast iron, neatly executed. The roof is of cast iron, and the floors of Yorkshire stone. The staircase, which is a geometrical one, is of moorstone. The estimated expense of the building is £15,000.—*Id.*

The Calcutta Journal for October, 1818, contains proposals for a splendid book of Travels in Palestine, in 1816, by J. S. Buckingham. The work, which is to be sent to London to be executed, is to comprise thirty chapters in two large quarto volumes. It is to be embellished by thirty vignette engravings, to be placed at the heads of chapters, chiefly from original drawings, and always illustrative of subjects treated of in the text. Besides these, will be given thirty large engravings consisting of original maps of the country described, general and particular plans of ruined cities and their edifices, drawn expressly for the work; as well as some very beautiful and accurate views in Palestine, and delineations of the monuments of that country, from the pencil of a celebrated artist—and a portrait of the author, in the costume of Turkish Arabia.

The price to subscribers is to be six gold mohurs, (about \$48,) and as soon as a competent number of subscribers are obtained, the manuscript and drawings are to be sent to England. The author appears to have travelled with very favourable circumstances, and to have enjoyed particularly good opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of the places he describes.

We have learned with very great pleasure, that Mr. Robert Walsh, jun. is at present engaged in a History of the United States, with a particular view to the refutation of the calumnies and misrepresentations of European writers.

A third series of Tales of My Landlord, is announced in England.

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Kirk & Mercein, New York, have just received in manuscript from the author, and will immediately put to press, *Sermons preached at the Tron Church, Glasgow*, by the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D. D.

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